

Articles of Agreement.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISTRICT.

The Agreement Entered into between
of the one part, and the
Frederick and Women of
Plantation of the other part *Witnesseth*:

That the latter agree, for the remainder of the present year, to reside upon and devote their labor to the cultivation of the plantation of the former. And they further agree, that they will in all respects conform to such reasonable and necessary plantation rules and regulations as may prescribe that they will not keep any gun, pistol, or other offensive weapon, or leave the plantation without the permission of their employer; that in all things connected with their duties as laborers on said plantation, they will yield prompt obedience to all orders from

or his agent; that they will be orderly and quiet in their conduct, avoiding drunkenness and other gross vices; that they will not misuse any of the plantation tools, or agricultural implements, or any animals entrusted to their care, or any boats, flats, carts or wagons; that they will give up at the expiration of the contract, all tools, &c., belonging to the plantation, and in case any property of any description belonging to the plantation shall be willfully or through negligence destroyed or injured, the value of the articles so destroyed shall be deducted from the portion of the crops which the persons so offending shall be entitled to receive under this contract.

Any deviation from the conditions of the foregoing contract shall, upon sufficient proof, be punished with dismissal from the plantation; or in such other manner as may be determined by the Provost Court; and the person or persons so dismissed; shall forfeit the whole, or a part of his, her or their portion of the crop as the Court may decide.

In consideration of the foregoing services duly performed, agrees, after deducting bushels of corn for each work animal, exclusively used in cultivating the crops for the present year, and the amount of cotton necessary to pay for bagging and ropes, to turn over to the said freedmen and women, one-half of the remaining cotton, corn, rice, peas, potatoes, wheat, &c., made this season. He further agrees to furnish the usual rations until the contract is performed.

All cotton seed produced on the plantation is to be reserved for the use of the plantation. The freed men, women and children are to be treated in a manner consistent with their freedom. Necessary medical attendance will be furnished as heretofore.

Any deviation from the conditions of this contract upon the part of the said

or his agent or agents, shall be punished in such manner as may be determined by a Provost Court or a military Commission. This agreement to continue till the first day of January, 1866.

Witness our hands at this day of 1865.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—Wm. B. Astor is sixty-five years old; worth millions; a round-faced, pleasant, quiet-mannered gentleman on the cloudy side of sixty; owns two thousand dwellings, is a lenient landlord.

A. T. Stewart, thin, nervous, dignified; worth thirty millions, and liberal in cases of benevolence which appeal to his sympathies.

Commodore Vanderbilt is white-haired, red-checked, seventy, worth forty millions, drives a fast horse, keeps a fast boat, controls two fast railroad companies with fast men, and gives away his money very lavishly.

August-Belmont, twenty millions, coarse, stout, fifty, and very German.

George Opdyke, five millions, fifty, but looks younger; an agreeable gentleman.

James Gordon Bennett, five millions, seventy-three years old, dignified in manner, broad Scotch accent, benevolent to the poor.

The venerable John H. Gibbon, Esq., has been appointed by President Johnson assayer for the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

Mr. H. F. HONSON, it will be seen by advertisement, has opened a new stock of drugs, medicines, &c., at the old and well-known stand of R. W. Abbot, first door above A. M. & R. M. KENNEDY'S store house. He calls the attention of the public to his stock. Give him a call.

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.—By referring to prospectus in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. McMILLAN, CATHCART and NORTON are about commencing the publication of a daily newspaper entitled the "Charleston Daily News." We wish them every success in their new undertaking. Charleston is much in need of another daily journal, and we have no doubt but that under the management of these gentlemen the want will be fully supplied. Any persons wishing to subscribe to the News can have their subscription forwarded immediately by calling at the Journal office.

RETURNING MERCHANTS.—We are glad to see by advertisement in another column that Mr. J. N. ROBSON, of Charleston, has resumed his commission business at his old stand, 62 East Bay. We hope the day is not far distant when the old city will again become an emporium in the commercial world. Mr. Robson won the heart of our people by his urbanity and prompt business talent during the war pressure, while engaged in the benevolent task of supplying Charleston and Columbia with provisions. Persons holding cotton, flour, corn, bacon or produce of any kind who desire to ship to the city at the opening of the Rail Road in a few weeks, will find him prompt and particular in all assignments made to him. Merchants wishing to lay in their fall stocks, or persons wishing to make any purchases or having any business connected with the renting of houses, the payment of tax or seeking any information of city business will find all demands cheerfully met by addressing him a line. We bespeak for his enterprise a liberal patronage.

On the fourth page of this paper will be found his excellency Governor PERRY'S proclamation, ordering an election for members of a convention, &c., &c.

The people of this district have now before them the highest and most important duties that were ever connected with the elective franchise. They have to select two members of a Convention, upon the decrees of which all the future of our beloved State will hang—upon which will turn the destiny of our children and our children's children. Let us urge our citizens with a saddened heart, yet overflowing with love and devotion to our old home, to select their two very best men for this post,—men of enlarged and liberal views; of mind and heart both; of proved patriotism and unselfish devotion to their country; of intellect expanded by the throbbings of noble heart. We have such men among us; let us select them, eschewing all self-seekers. It is true some of our best men are yet under the exceptions of President JOHNSON, but we have others as good and true; let their services be demanded; and let no true man withhold the service demanded of him.

The Administration party at the North and the Black Republican party are waging hot war on the subject of universal suffrage. The President and his party for a gradual bestowal of the franchise on the blacks, under the management of the States within which they reside. The Republicans going in for immediate universal suffrage and unconstitutional amendments to the constitution. The Black Republicans recently fling out their banners bearing on them "universal amnesty" to the rebels, "universal suffrage to the blacks;" and the administration party, with some little show of reluctance and modesty, accept these terms upon the condition that the suffrage shall be gradually bestowed, and under regulations of the States respectively interested. These great questions, more vital to the South than those involved in the recent war, are discussed as if the people mostly concerned had no interest, and were to have no voice in the matter. Are these people mad? Has not blood enough been shed? Shall a war between races encrimson the fairest portion of our land? Will they force such a war upon us, with a knowledge that such a war can only cease with the extinction of one of the races? In the name of God, if nothing will answer them but the elective franchise for all "black citizens of the United States," let them have it, but not within the borders of the Southern States. Let them colonize the negroes; let them build up in the North western territories two or three States for the blacks, and let them have everything there as black as night, from a governor and members

of congress down to the boot blacks. Let a new "Dahomey" and "Ashanti" rise far in the interior of the American forests. For Heaven's sake let them not blot the fairest portion of our Atlantic coast—an ever-burning shame in the very face of the civilization and refinement of the nineteenth century.

The productive labor of the negro has been destroyed in his emancipation; and has been made an incubus on the soil of ten or twelve States of the Union.

What is the remedy which will save the black race for the experiment of civilization and will preserve the South from utter and complete destruction? We answer, colonization—gradual colonization—not across the seas—that is impossible—but colonization to the north-west territories. It could be accomplished easily within five years. Each instalment would not only prepare homes and food for its successor, but would find in its successor a market for the crops it had produced. We know that our page is an humble one, that we occupy but an obscure corner of this afflicted land, but we believe there is an eternity of truth in those views, and that if some scheme of this nature is not devised, the future of the South is dark indeed, and the United States will find in its conquered provinces valleys of dry bones, instead of peaceful happy homes where peace and plenty abound.

The nineteenth century has exhibited most remarkable advancements and transitions in all that is material, as well as what may be generalized under the head of the speculative.

Among all the wonders presented to our consideration during this wonderful era there is no one more striking than this fact, that but a few months since the people of the Southern States presented an instance of devotion and loyalty to the Southern Confederacy unsurpassed. To-day the same people are as earnest and true in their loyalty to their late enemy, the United States. A fact, at the first glance, most surprising; and yet reflection presents it in a most reasonable light as the logical sequence of events.—The Southern people were true to the government of their choice but all their hopes for that government were centered in the armies of Gens. LEE and JOHNSON. With the destruction of these armies perished their every hope, and here the sagacity of the Federal administration exhibited itself in a striking manner. If we had been conquered merely and held as conquered provinces, not only would there have been no restoration of good feeling but desperation would have produced constant outbreaks. But the Federal government have held out to the people of the Southern States all the hope that their wrecked position could justify. Slavery and their cherished rights of secession were remorselessly gone it is true—most of the property of the South was destroyed, but yet motives for life and action remained; and all those motives have been strongly appealed to; and that those motives could only be reached through the oath of allegiance, instead of presenting an obstacle, has been a source of increased earnestness to the loyalty of the people of the South; for although the oath was obnoxious, in the first instance, yet calm and earnest reflection and consideration was necessary to prepare minds to acquiesce in it—that reflection and consideration necessarily led to the conviction that taking the oath was not only the best thing to be done, but that really the State governments having been destroyed, the Confederacy passed away, and there was no earthly objection to our resuming our fealty to the United States in the new form presented. This reflection and consideration preceeding the oath begat, too, a settled serious determination that, as the oath was taken as an alternative, with a deliberate choice, it was a most solemn and binding obligation which shut out all possibility of reservation and evasion. In other words, that the highest moral, religious and political obligations were assumed individually by each one who took the oath.

We do not censure—we applaud this universal exhibition of submission to the necessities of our condition. It is the submission of a true and brave, though conquered people; and the quiet thoughtfulness evinced by our people now, with the devotion exhibited by them to the late Confederacy, give the highest evidence of the loyalty to be expected from our people in their new relations with the United States.

We know of but one instance offered in the course of the Southern people of acquiescence in the view and the course of the government from which we earnestly dissent. We are satisfied that it is but a seeming acquiescence, or rather a seeming apathy, resulting from the engrossing nature of private and public cares and duties. We allude to the view and treatment

which the government holds towards JEFFERSON DAVIS

The United States government look upon him as a leader of the late rebellion—the master spirit of the movement; and are disposed to make an example of him as a leading rebel and traitor. This is an entire mistake and the records of the revolution prove it; and it is unbefitting the people of the South to sit quietly and enjoy the few blessings which peace and pardon may yet have in store for them, and let him suffer for their sins, without an effort to shield him, at least by an acknowledgement of the truth. The revolution was initiated by the people, in spite of and in many instances, in direct opposition to the will of the politicians of the South. It was started in South Carolina—let the truth be avowed, whether for glory or for shame; and if any classes were more responsible than others, they were the preachers and women—so if error there was, it came from a whole people educated in the school of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The members of Congress from the Southern States did not lead in the dissolution of the Union—they followed their constituency, and were regarded pretty generally as holding on to the "flesh pots" in and about Washington. Of JEFFERSON DAVIS this was peculiarly so. His love to the Union, his devotion to the "old flag" were well known, and the opposition to him in the Provisional Government instituted at Montgomery, and in the more permanent government afterwards, resulted from his known devotion to the Union; his affinity to the North-western States, and among a few, his aversion to the slave trade.

It is universally known at the South, that he was not only not a favorite with the ultra secessionists, but that that party were exceedingly hostile and bitter towards him, denouncing him as a traitor to the South, reconstructionist, &c. It is not pretended that he was any such thing. He was a devoted friend and servant of the Confederacy—true to the very last; true when all was lost, true when all others nearly failed; but he is to be admired the more, even by a foe, for a truth and devotion which outlasted every hope of success. Surely the government cannot expect loyalty from those who deserted a cause to which they had expressed devotion and fealty, when that cause became dangerous.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was not our leader. He was our servant, devoted and true, and each man and woman in the South should petition President JOHNSON to extend to him the pardon he has proclaimed to us. The public and private character of Mr. DAVIS both give assurances of loyalty to any obligation he assumes, while the boon of his pardon would be a claim in the affection of the whole Southern people. Such petitions would be entitled to and would receive respectful consideration at least; and even if they accomplished nothing, they would be fitting tributes from the people of the South to one, who, spite of his misfortunes and errors, served them faithfully and devotedly.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

It may not be impossible that already the New and Old World are linked with lightning media, and that national sentiments of courtesy are being exchanged between the Queen of England and the President of the United States.

The Great Eastern with her 2600 miles of cable, and all the apparatus necessary for the fulfillment of its important mission, was to have begun her momentous voyage on the 9th or 10th of July from the west coast of Ireland to America. It was anticipated that, by the 24th of the month, the laying of the wire would be completed. All that human foresight and skill could devise for the Atlantic Telegraph has been done, and no apprehension is felt as to the consummation of the hopes of the Proprietors only in event of an unlooked for storm; which, Capt. Anderson, who is to command the expedition, says "never blows long or strong in the early part of July."

The starting point is Valentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the destination of the telegraphic fleet.

For the success of this noble endeavor, twice undertaken, we wait with solicitude and interest to hear.

May the first message be—"Peace on earth good will to all men.—New Era of the 25th ult.

The Spanish Government has unconditionally placed the war steamer Stonewall in the hands of the United States Government.